

APPLICATION
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TITLE: SWITCHING SYSTEM

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Switching System

BACKGROUND

Peripheral Component Interconnect Industrial Computer
Manufacturers Group 3.0 Advanced Telecommunications Computing
Architecture (PICMG® 3.0 AdvancedTCA™) specification, as
5 approved on December 30, 2002 by the PICMG Executive Membership
(hereinafter referred to as the ATCA specification), provides
guidelines for a standard chassis form factor, intra-chassis
interconnects, and platform management interfaces suitable for
high-performance, high-bandwidth computing and communications
10 systems.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows an extended ATCA system.

FIG. 2 shows a backplane that supports 14 slots.

FIG. 3 shows an interconnection topology for the backplane
15 of FIG. 2.

FIGs. 4-6 show switch fabric topologies supported by the
interconnection topology of FIG. 3.

FIG. 7 shows a switch fabric topology supported by the
interconnection topology of FIG. 3.

20 FIG. 8 shows a backplane that supports 16 slots.

FIG. 9 shows an interconnection topology for the backplane
of FIG. 8.

FIGs. 10 and 11 show switch fabric topologies supported by
the interconnection topology of FIG. 9.

25 FIG. 12 shows a switch fabric topology supported by the
interconnection topology of FIG. 9.

FIG. 13 shows a backplane that supports 16 slots.

FIG. 14 shows an interconnection topology for the backplane
of FIG. 13.

FIG. 15 shows a switch fabric topology supported by the interconnection topology of FIG. 14.

FIG. 16 shows an interconnection topology supported by a backplane having eight normal slots and four extended slots.

5 FIG. 17 shows relative performances of systems using conventional ATCA backplanes and systems using extended ATCA backplanes.

FIG. 18 shows a backplane configuration specified by a specification.

10 FIG. 19 shows a backplane compatible with the specification of FIG. 18 and having additional connectors.

FIG. 20 shows a backplane configuration specified by another specification.

15 FIG. 21 shows a backplane compatible with the specification of FIG. 20 and having additional connectors.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring to FIGs. 1 and 2, an extended ATCA system 100 includes a cabinet 102 (or chassis) that houses a backplane 104, one or more line cards, and one or more switch cards. In this
20 example, the backplane 104 has fourteen slots (numbered 1 to 14 from left to right as depicted in FIG. 2) that are spaced apart along an X-direction, with each slot also extending along a Y-direction (FIG. 1 only shows eleven slots, as viewing of three of the slots is block by a side wall of the cabinet). Signal
25 lines 138 (FIG. 2) support communication channels among the slots. The cabinet 102 can also be configured to support more or less slots.

Each of slots 1-6 and 9-14 is a "normal" slot 120 that has connectors 122 and 130 that occupy zones 1 and 2, respectively,
30 of the slot. The normal slots 120 can interface with normal line cards (e.g., 106) or normal switch cards (not shown). Each of

slots 7 and 8 is an "extended" slot 126 that has connectors 122, 130, and 132 that occupy zones 1, 2, and 3, respectively, of the slot. Zones 1, 2, and 3 refer to different regions of the extended slot along the Y-direction.

5 The extended slots 126 can interface with extended switch cards (e.g., 108) that use connectors 122, 130, and 132. The connectors 122 and 130 of the extended slots 126 have similar configurations as the connectors 122 and 130 of the normal slots, so the extended slots 126 can also interface with normal
10 line cards 106 and normal switch cards. To accommodate the extended slots 126 that are longer than the normal slots 120, the backplane 104 has a shape that resembles the letter T or an inverted T.

 In FIG. 2, the connectors 122, 130, and 132 are shown as
15 blocks. Each block can include several connectors that connect to different signal lines. For example, the connectors 130 of a slot can include several ZD connectors, each having several differential pairs. ZD connectors are available from Erni Electronics, Inc., Midlothian, Virginia.

20 The normal slots 120 and the extended slots 126 are compatible with the ATCA specification, which specifies that connectors in zone 3 are user-defined. The specification specifies that the zone 1 connectors are allocated for power, management, and other ancillary functions. The zone 2 connectors
25 are allocated to support data transport interfaces (base and fabric interfaces), an update channel interface, and a synchronization clock interface.

 The normal line cards 106 may use the zone 3 connectors to connect with rear transition modules to provide rear
30 input/output accesses. For switch cards whose main function is to switch signals or data packets of other line cards housed within the cabinet 102, there is less need for rear input/output

accesses. The extended switch cards 108 use some or all of the connectors in zone 3 to support additional communication channels so as to increase the bandwidth of line card switching. The extended slots 126 have connectors 122 and 130 to provide
5 backward compatibility with normal line cards or switch cards that do not use zone 3 connectors to support additional channels.

In one example, each normal line card 106 has three ZD connectors 134 (which mate with ZD connectors 130 on the
10 backplane 104) in zone 2 to support 15 channels. Each extended switch card has three ZD connectors 134 in zone 2 to support 15 channels, and three ZD connectors 136 (which mate with ZD connectors 132 on the backplane 104) in zone 3 to support an additional 15 channels. Each channel is supported by 4 ports,
15 each port using 4 serializer/deserializers (SERDES) that operate at 2.5 gigabits per second (Gbs), providing 10 Gbs bandwidth per channel. Because of overhead (such as SERDES encoding information), the maximum useful data bandwidth can be about 8 Gbs per channel. As described below, each extended slot 126
20 supports two channels to each normal slot 120, thus supporting 20 Gbs bandwidth between each normal line card and each extended switch card, providing more than 10 Gbs of useful data throughput.

In the example of FIG. 2, the backplane 104 supports
25 fourteen slots, and the signal lines 138 support full-mesh, star, dual-star, or dual-dual-star interconnect topologies. Each signal line 138 in FIG. 2 represents a collection of signal lines that support a channel described above. For each normal slot 120, the ZD connectors 130 in zone 2 support fifteen
30 channels, which can include thirteen channels to each of the other normal slots 120, one channel to a zone 2 connector in each of the extended slots 126, and one channel to a zone 3

connector in each of the extended slots 126. The configuration of data channels supported by signal lines 138 is illustrated in more detail in FIG. 3.

Referring to FIG. 3, in one example, signal lines 138 form an interconnection topology 200 that supports full-mesh, star, dual-star, dual-dual-star, and other types of topologies. The numbers 1 to 14 represent slots 1 to 14. Each line connecting two numbers represents a channel between the two slots represented by the two numbers. For clarity of illustration, not all of the channels are shown for all slots (for example, all channels that connect to slots 1, 2, 13, and 14 are shown, while only some of the channels that connect to slots 3-12 are shown).

Two channels connect slot 7 to each of the normal slots (slots 1-6 and 9-14), one shown as a solid line and the other shown as a dashed line. For example, a channel 202 connects a zone 2 connector of slot 2 to a zone 2 connector of slot 7, and a channel 204 connects a zone 2 connector of slot 2 to a zone 3 connector of slot 7. Similarly, two channels connect slot 8 to each of the normal slots, one shown as a solid line and the other shown as a dashed line. For example, a channel 206 connects a zone 2 connector of slot 2 to a zone 2 connector of slot 8, and a channel 208 connects a zone 2 connector of slot 2 to a zone 3 connector of slot 7.

Referring to FIG. 4, the interconnection topology 200 supports a full-mesh topology 210, where each slot is connected to every other slot, and no centralized switching is used. For clarity of illustration, in FIG. 4, all channels that connect to slots 1, 2, 13, and 14 are shown, while only some of the channels that connect to slots 3-12 are shown. In this example, the channels that connect to the zone 3 connectors of slots 7 and 8 are not used. Because there is one channel between every two slots, the full-mesh topology 210 supports standard data

throughput (e.g., 10 Gbs), similar to a conventional ATCA backplane. In other examples, the channels connected to the zone 3 connectors of slots 7 and 8 can be used to increase transmission bandwidths to and from slots 7 and 8.

5 Referring to FIG. 5, the interconnection topology 200 supports a dual-star topology 220, where the normal slots (slots 1-6 and 9-14) interface with normal line cards 106, and the extended slots (slots 7 and 8) interface with extended switch cards 108 that form centralized switching hubs. The switch cards
10 108 and the line cards 106 are set up so to have information on which channel is connected to which slot. In one example, the line cards switch cards are provided with information on which switch card functions as a primary switch and which switch card functions as a secondary switch. Because there are two channels
15 between each line card 106 and each switch card 108, the dual-star topology 220 supports increased data throughput (e.g., 20 Gbs), which can be twice as much as the data throughput (e.g., 10 Gbs) provided by conventional ATCA backplanes.

 Referring to FIG. 6, the interconnection topology 200
20 supports a star topology 230, where the normal slots (slots 1-6 and 9-14) interface with normal line cards 106, and slot 7 interfaces with an extended switch card 108, which forms a centralized switching hub. In this example, slot 8 can be used to interface with a line card. Because there are two channels
25 between each line card 106 and the switch card 108, the star topology 230 supports increased data throughput (e.g., 20 Gbs), as compared to the data throughput (e.g., 10 Gbs) provided by conventional ATCA backplanes.

 Referring to FIG. 7, the interconnection topology 200
30 supports a dual-dual-star topology 230, where two switch hubs occupy four slots (slots 6-9). Each of the normal slots 1-5 and 10-14 interfaces with a normal line card 106. One centralized

switch 332 is configured to interface with a normal slot 6 and an extended slot 7, and utilizes the zone 2 connectors of slot 6, and zone 2 and zone 3 connectors of slot 7. Another centralized switch 334 is configured to interface with an
5 extended slot 8 and a normal slot 9, and utilizes the zone 2 connectors of slot 9, and zone 2 and zone 3 connectors of slot 8. For clarity of illustration, in FIG. 7, all channels that connect to slots 1, 2, 13, and 14 are shown, only some channels that connect to slots 6-9 are shown, and channels that connect
10 to slots 3-5 and 10-12 are not shown.

Because there are three channels between each line card 106 and the centralized switch, the dual-dual-star topology 330 supports increased data throughput (e.g., 30 Gbs), as compared to the data throughput (e.g., 20 Gbs) providing by using a
15 conventional ATCA backplane with switch hubs that each occupy two slots.

Referring to FIG. 8, a backplane 240 supports star, dual-star, dual-dual-star, and other types of topologies (other than full-mesh). Backplane 240 supports sixteen slots, which includes
20 fourteen normal slots (slots 1-7 and 10-16), and two extended slots (slots 8 and 9). Backplane 240 has signal lines 242 that connects the connectors of different slots. Each signal line 242 in the figure represents a collection of signal lines that support a data channel.

Referring to FIG. 9, the signal lines 242 form an
25 interconnection topology 250 that supports star, dual-star, dual-dual-star, and other types of topologies (other than full-mesh). For clarity of illustration, all channels that connect to slots 1, 2, 15, and 16 are shown, while only some of the
30 channels that connect to slots 3-14 are shown. Two channels connect each of slots 8 and 9 to each of the normal slots (slots 1-7 and 10-16), one channel shown in a solid line and the other

channel shown in a dashed line. For example, a channel 252 connects a zone 2 connector of slot 2 to a zone 2 connector of slot 8, and a channel 254 connects a zone 2 connector of slot 2 to a zone 3 connector of slot 8. Each normal slot, in addition
5 to connecting to the extended slots 8 and 9, can connect to eleven other normal slots.

Referring to FIG. 10, the interconnection topology 250 supports a dual-star topology 260, where the normal slots (slots 1-7 and 10-16) interface with normal line cards 106, and the
10 extended slots (slots 8 and 9) interface with extended switch cards 108, which form centralized switching hubs. For clarity of illustration, all channels that connect to slots 1, 2, 15, and 16 are shown, some channels that connect to slots 8 and 9 are shown, and channels that connect to slots 3-7 and 10-14 are not
15 shown. Similar to the dual-star topology 220 (FIG. 5), the dual-star topology 260 supports increased data throughput, which can be twice as much as the data throughput provided by conventional ATCA backplanes.

Referring to FIG. 11, the interconnection topology 250 supports a star topology 270, where the normal slots (slots 1-7 and 10-16) interface with normal line cards 106, and the
20 extended slot 8 interface with a centralized switch implemented by an extended switch card 108. In this example, slot 9 can be used to interface with a line card. Similar to the star topology 230 (FIG. 6), the star topology 270 supports increased data
25 throughput, which can be twice as much as the data throughput provided by conventional ATCA backplanes.

Referring to FIG. 12, the interconnection topology 250 supports a dual-dual-star topology 390, where two switch hubs
30 occupy four slots (slots 7-10). Each of the normal slots 1-7 and 11-16 interfaces with a normal line card 106. One centralized switch 392 is configured to interface with a normal slot 7 and

an extended slot 8, and utilizes the zone 2 connectors of slot 7, and zone 2 and zone 3 connectors of slot 8. Another centralized switch 394 is configured to interface with an extended slot 9 and a normal slot 10, and utilizes the zone 2 connectors of slot 10, and zone 2 and zone 3 connectors of slot 9. For clarity of illustration, in FIG. 12, all channels that connect to slots 1, 2, 15, and 16 are shown, only some channels that connect to slots 7-10 are shown, and channels that connect to slots 3-6 and 11-14 are not shown.

Because there are three channels between each line card 106 and each centralized switch, the dual-dual-star topology 390 supports increased data throughput (e.g., 30 Gbs), as compared to the data throughput (e.g., 20 Gbs) providing by using a conventional ATCA backplane with switch hubs that each occupy two slots.

Referring to FIG. 13, a backplane 280 supports star, dual-star, dual-dual-star, and other types of topologies (other than full-mesh). Backplane 280 supports sixteen slots, which include twelve normal slots 120 (slots 1-6 and 11-16), and four extended slots (slots 7-10). Backplane 280 has signal lines 282 that connect the connectors of different slots. Each signal line 282 in the figure represents a collection of signal lines that support a data channel.

Referring to FIG. 14, the signal lines 282 form an interconnection topology 290 that supports star, dual-star, dual-dual-star, and other types of topologies (other than full-mesh). For clarity of illustration, all channels that connect to slots 1, 2, 13, and 14 are shown, while some channels that connect to slots 3-12 and 15, 16 are shown. Two channels connect each of the extended slots 7-10 to each of the normal slots 1-6 and 11-16, one channel shown as a solid line and the other channel shown as a dashed line. For example, a channel 292

connects a zone 2 connector of slot 2 to a zone 2 connector of slot 7, and a channel 294 connects a zone 2 connector of slot 2 to a zone 3 connector of slot 7. Each normal slot, in addition to connecting to the extended slots 7-10, can connect to seven
5 other normal slots.

Referring to FIG. 15, the interconnection topology 290 supports a dual-dual-star topology 300, where the normal slots 1-6 and 11-16 interface with normal line cards 106, and the extended slots 7-10 interface with extended switch cards 108,
10 which form four centralized switching hubs. For clarity of illustration, all channels that connect to slots 1, 2, 13, and 14 are shown, some channels that connect to slots 7-10 are shown, and the channels that connect to slots 3-6, 11, 12, 15, and 16 are not shown. Because there are two channels between
15 each line card and each switch card, the dual dual-star topology 290 supports increased data throughput, which can be twice as much as the data throughput provided by conventional ATCA backplanes.

In another example, using the dual-dual-star topology 300, two switch hubs that each use two extended slots can be used to
20 further increase data throughput. The normal slots 1-6 and 11-16 can interface with normal line cards 106. One centralized switch is configured to interface with extended slots 7 and 8. Another centralized switch is configured to interface with extended
25 slots 9 and 10. Because there are four channels between each line card 106 and each centralized switch, the dual-dual-star topology 300 supports increased data throughput (e.g., 40 Gbs), as compared to the data throughput (e.g., 20 Gbs) providing by using a conventional ATCA backplane with switch hubs that each
30 occupy two slots.

Similar to the example in FIG. 10, the interconnection topology 290 supports a dual-star topology (in which two of the

extended slots can be used to interface with normal line cards). Similar to the example in FIG. 11, the interconnection topology 290 supports a star topology (in which three of the extended slots can be used to interface with normal line cards). Because there are two channels between each line card and each switch card, the star and dual-star topologies both support increased data throughput that can be twice as much as the data throughput provided by conventional ATCA backplanes.

In another example of a backplane (not shown) that is similar to backplane 280, twelve slots are supported, including eight normal slots (slots 1-4 and 9-12), and four extended slots (slots 7-10). The backplane can have signal lines that form an interconnection topology 340 (shown in FIG. 16) that supports star, dual-star, dual-dual-star, full-mesh, and other types of topologies.

Referring to FIG. 17, a chart 310 shows the relative performances of systems using conventional ATCA backplanes (which do not utilize connectors in zone 3 to support the fabric interface) and systems using extended ATCA backplanes (which utilize connectors in zone 3 to support the fabric interface). The horizontal axis represents the number of slots on the backplane, and the vertical axis represents the line switching bandwidth of the system being measured.

Line 312, shown as solid line segments connecting data points (represented as diamonds), represents the performances of systems using conventional ATCA backplanes operating in full-mesh topologies. Line 314, shown as longer dashed line segments connecting data points (represented as squares), represents the relative performances of conventional ATCA backplanes operating in dual-star topologies. Line 316, shown as shorter dashed lines connecting data points (represented as triangles), represent the

relative performance of extended ATCA backplanes operating in dual-star topologies.

As the chart 310 shows, for an eight slot chassis, the extended ATCA backplane (using a dual-star topology) supports
5 2.5 times the performance of the conventional ATCA backplane (using either a full-mesh or dual-star topology). For applications requiring ten, eleven, or twelve slots, the extended ATCA backplane can support up to 3 times the performance of conventional ATCA backplanes. For applications
10 requiring more than twelve slots, the extended ATCA backplane can support up to twice the performance of conventional ATCA backplanes.

Although some examples have been discussed above, other implementations and applications are also within the scope of
15 the following claims. For example, the backplanes (e.g., 104, 240, and 280) do not have to be housed in a cabinet or chassis. The backplanes can be designed according to other specifications, such as CompactPCI™, that specify requirements for connectors used for switch fabric interface, and specify
20 connectors to support user defined functions. The specifications can specify that the connectors used for switch fabric interface and connectors supporting user defined functions be arranged differently than those shown in FIGs. 2, 7, and 11.

For example, referring to FIG. 18, a specification can
25 specify that a backplane 358 support connectors 350 used for switch fabric interface in an area 352, and that the backplane provide space in areas 354 that are above and below area 352 for user defined functionalities. FIG. 19 shows a backplane 360 having additional connectors 362 in areas 354, where the
30 connectors 362 support the switch fabric interface to provide additional data channels.

As another example, referring to FIG. 20, a specification can specify that two or more backplanes 370 that support connectors 372 for switch fabric interface be arranged in a cabinet in which an area (or areas) 374 between the backplanes
5 be used to support user defined functionalities. FIG. 21 shows a backplane 360 having additional connectors 382 in area 374, where the connectors 382 support the switch fabric interface to provide additional data channels.

Each example in FIGs. 19 and 20 provide backward
10 compatibility, so that circuit boards designed according to the original specification can still be used with the new backplanes.

The connectors (e.g., 130, 132) can be different from ZD connectors. The data channels can be configured to have a number
15 of ports and support data rates different from those described above.

A line card 106 can connect to a network (e.g., a local area network, a wide area network, or a metropolitan area network) through multiple ingress and egress lines. Different
20 types of line cards can be used to process data packets according to different communications protocols. Different types of switch cards 108 can be used to process different types of signals depending on the line cards used.

The switch cards 108 can switch electrical signals. The
25 signal lines 138 (of backplane 104), 242 (of backplane 240), or 282 (of backplane 280) can be electric conductors that are positioned on either side of the backplane, or inside the backplane when a multi-layer board is used. The switch cards 108 can switch optical signals. The signal lines can be optical
30 waveguides (e.g., optical fibers), and the connectors can be optical couplers.

The number of extended slots may vary. For example, in a backplane that uses eight slots, where all eight slots are extended slots, a full-mesh interconnect topology can be implemented where each slot has four channels to every other
5 slot. The backplane can support increased data throughput that can be twice as much as the data throughput provided by a conventional ATCA backplane that has eight slots and each slot has two channels to every other slot.